KEENAN'S FLAT DENIALS.

HE SAYS THAT HE NEVER RECEIVED A BRIBE FROM G. P. UPINGTON.

MR. CAULFIELD, ALSO, DENIES THAT HE EVER RECEIVED MONEY FROM HIS NEPHEW

ON REENAN'S ACCOUNT. John Keenan denied generally and specifically vesterday that he ever received any money whatever from George P. Upington for political preferment for Upington's uncle, George Caulfield, or for any other purpose. Colonel George Bliss, in his opening to the jury, said a good many things about the bribing of city officials by Upington. These things had been learned ince the last trial, and he declared that testi-

wordness of the case. The first testimony in the morning was that of W. A. Rutler, ex-County Clerk of this county. He testified that Keenan had told him of transactions with Upington in which he had bor-

mony on this point would show the true in-

rowed money from Upington. Mr. Root cross-examined him, and asked if he had offered to testify for Keenan in this case for \$1,500. Butler denied this, and also that he had ever been a defaulter to the city. After Butler's testimony Colonel Bliss made

his opening speech to the jury on behalf of Keenan. Much had been learned by Keenan since the last trial, he said, which threw a good deal of light on the case. People who had een associated with Upington had come to Keenan and told him some things which had opened his eyes.

'Eph" Simmons, the lottery man, had been obliged to go out of business because of the opposition of Mr. Comstock. Upington came to im and unfolded a scheme for working the policy business in a way that would bring in large profits. He declared, according to the assertions of Colonel Bliss, that he was able to secure protection for from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a month. He mentioned the names of George Caulfield, Inspector Murray, Mr. Comstock, County Clerk Butler, Inspector Thorn and others who must be "seen."

A POLICY CLEARING HOUSE.

Upington's scheme was to have all the men who were interested in the policy games pay half their profits into a sort of clearing house to be managed by Upington. Upington, Colonel Bliss said, declared he was able to secure protection for the policy dealers who agreed to the proposition, and the others were told that if they did not come in they would be arrested. The gains and losses were to be reported every day, and the scheme was complete in all its details. Colonel Bliss said that a certain percentage of the winnings was to be taken to pay the \$6,000 or \$8,000 weekly for protection. Upington and "Eph" Simmons carried out this scheme for some time, and Upington received the \$8,000 each week with which he was supposed to secure protection for the policy dealers. Colonel Bliss asserted that he did not believe Inspector Murray, Inspector Thorn, Mr. Comstock and some of the others mentioned had received a cent. Simmons, he said, had learned that Upington was getting most of the money himself. He finally parted with Upington.

When the Roosevelt Committee was here in 1884, Colonel Bliss said, some of the persons mentioned went before it and declared that the story about "protection money" being paid to them for policy dealers was absolutely false. Butler, however, he said, did not go before the committee. He sent word that he had important business out of town.

KEENAN ON THE WITNESS STAND. if they did not come in they would be arrested.

Colonel Bliss then called Keenan to the witness stand. He denied absolutely all charges that he had received money from Upington was begun by Mr. Hunt, who appears for Upington. Mr. Hunt finally got down to Mr. Keenan's sudden departure for Canada, in the early part of 1886. The examination proceeded like this: for any purpose. Then his cross-examination

"Why did you leave Lakewood?" "Because I wanted to travel, and I did not want to

"Were you asked that question on the former trial?" "Yes.

"Did you give the same answer at that time"
"Yes; as nearly as I can remember, and I added that
my health demanded that I should travel."

What did your doctor advise you to do?" "To go South." ALC: NO.

"I did not feel like it."

"Was that your only reason for leaving Lakewood?"
"I did not want to come before the investigating com in New-York."

"You knew that this investigating committee was in session and were aware of the subject matter under

"Yes. I knew that the granting of the franchise t

the Brordway Railroad was the subject matter of the discussion, and my friends advised me not to come here."

"Why did you remain in Montreal ?" "Because I got into business there."
"Was that the only reason?"

Do you remember that you testified on the former trial that you remained there because the climate agreed with you?"

"I presume I did. An indictment was also found against me. When I got my business finished up came back and demanded a trial."

CAULFIELD MAKES SOME DENIALS.

This practically finished Mr. Keenan's testimony, and then George Caulfield was called. He said he had been Commissioner of Jurors from 1881 until 1884. At present he is a farmer in Westchester County. The examination proin Westchester County. "Did you ever secure from Upington any money for or

"Did you ever have any authority from John Keenan

to receive such a loan ?" "Did you ever borrow any money from Mr. Upington !"

Did Mr. Keenan have any interest whatever in such

"None whatever." "Did you ever at any time have any conversation with

Upington about loaning money to Keenau T' "I never did." "Did you ever make an engagement to meet Upington

and Keeman at Gabe Case's?" "Did you ever meet Upingion and Keenan at the same

time at any time at Gabe Cuse's ?" "Did Upington ever give you a check for \$5,000, and

did you return it and say that Keenan did not want any No such transaction ever took place."

Mr. Caulfield's testimony was not finished then the case was adjourned until Monday

GAVE HER HUSBAND THE LIE.

MRS. BUCKI SAYS HIS TESTIMONY AND THAT OF MR. HIRSCH WAS ARSOLUTELY FALSE. The suit of Hattle C. Buckl against her husband, Charles L. Bucki, was finished before Judge Ingra-

ham in the Supreme Court yesterday so far as the testimony was concerned. The counsel for both sides have several days in which to submit briefs and findings. The decision will probably not be The case was opened yesterday morning with Mr. Bucki still on the witness stand. He denied again on cross-examination that he had ever been drunk

since his marriage. He went to a ball with his wife at Hodgson Hall, at Fifth-ave. and Forty-fifth-st. after a dinner at his house. On the way home he and his wife were accompanied by a Mr. Hirsch and all three of them sang.

Bucki said that it was a wonder he did not throw his mother-in-law out of the window once when he was angry with her. Then he gave some testimony Yellow Pine Lumber Company and said

he received \$200 a month as director of the company. Charles S. Hirsch then told about the ball and corroborated Mr. Bucki's story that Mrs. Bucki joined with Mr. Buckl and the witness in singing while on the way home from the ball. All the people who were at the ball felt jolly, he said. Buckl was not

were at the ball fest jolly, he said. Backi was not drunk, however,
Mrs. Frederica Bucki, the mother of the defendant, testified about the insolent treatment she had received from Mrs. Bucki's mother. She made her home with her son, but she was not there much of the time.

Charles W. Jenner, the butler, who was alleged to have caused so much trouble in the Bucki household, was called. He declared that he had never heard Mr. Bucki say anything disrespectful to his wife.

wife.

Mrs. Fannie Eckman, the mother of the plaintiff, denied that she had ever abused Mr. Buckl's mother.

The plaintiff herself was also called again and asked about the time she sang after the ball.

"Did you hear the testimony of your husband

and Mr. Hirsch," asked her counsel, "when they testified that you joined with them in singing on the way home from the ball?"
"Yes; I heard it."
"Yes; I heard it."
"No; it was absolutely false."
"This finished the case and Judge Ingraham gave the counsel a week to hand in briefs and findings.
Marie Helne yesterday filed a lis pendens against Charles L. Bucki and others on the property No. 305 West Sixty-ninth-st., to foreclose a mortkage of \$14.00 made by Frederica Mayer to Randolph Guggenheimer. The property was bought by Mr. Bucki at a foreclosure sale in June, 1892.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

The appeal of Alexander Policek from the judgment recently obtained against him by Ellen Pollock, the wife chis son, for \$37,500, for alleged alienation of her huhas son, for early on the defect the General Term of band's affections, was argued before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. De Lancey Nicoli appeared for Mr. Pollock and Colonel E. C. James for

Edward J. Shea, who was recently committed to Ludiow Street Jail for falling to pay alimony at the rate of \$10 a month to his wife, Margaret Shea, in her suit against him for divorce, secured a writ of habens corpus yesterday in an attempt to be released. He says he is out of employment and unable to pay the alimony. he can secure employment.

A CRANK IN A SCHOOLHOUSE.

HE FRIGHTENS THE CHILDREN HALF OUT OF THEIR WITS AND KNOCKS DOWN A TEACHER.

An apparently insane man made his appearance at An apparently insule man made his apparently insule man made his apparently insule man made his apparently formation of the f yard. He struck a young woman on the head and frightened her into hysterics, and finally wound up in the Yorkville Police Court, where he was committed to the Bellevue Insane pavilion.

The man entered the school yard about 12:30. He

at once began chasing the children, who fled affrighted into the building. The crank pursued them up and down stairs and through the empty school-rooms. The children were tremendously ex-

school-rooms. The children were tremendously excited.

One of the teachers, Mary Roby, returned from luncheon and met the crank face to face in the hallway. She ran screaming out of the school-house, with the man at her heels. He overtook her on the sidewalk, and knocked her down with a blow on the head.

Policeman Kane, of the East Thirty-fifth-st. station, heard the screams and rushed to the rescue. He arrested the man and took him to the York-ville Police Court. There the man said he was Moses Thorne, twenty-one years old, of No. 218 East Thirty-second-st. His father is Isidore Thorne, a clothler at No. 371 Third-ave. Moses was sent to Bellevue for examination. His lips and face were besmeared with ink. He said he drank some in the schoolhouse. At 5 o'clock he was removed to the Bellevue Hospital in a straitjacket.

TO UNVEIL THE STATUE OF NATHAN HALE.

THE CEREMONIES TO BE HELD ON EVACUATION DAY, NOVEMBER 25-THE CONTRACT TO FINISH THE EAST WING OF THE

NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM

The unveiling of the Nathan Hale statue, at the southwest corner of City Hall Park, will take place on Evacuation Day, Saturday, November 25. Pres-ident Frederick S. Tallmadge, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, explained the programme of exercises before the Board of Park Commissioners vesterday. As president, Mr. Tallmadge will unveil the statue and make the presentation speech, Mayor Gilroy will accept the gift in behalf of the city. Addresses will be made by General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, and Charles Everett Hale. The Old Guard and 1,200 "regulars" from Governor's Island will parade. will parade.

The contract for finishing the east wing of the Museum of Natural History was awarded by the Board to J. B. Smith at \$13,900. The bids for tiling the Castle Garden Aquarhum were found to be above the estimate of \$30,000. They will be read-

ertised.

Ex-Minister John Bigelow, representing the Cenury Club, sent a written statement regarding the ite of the Bryant statue pedestal. He took Issue cith Mr. Vaux, the landscape architect, who says that it will occupy too much space—3,000 feet—In central Park. Mr. Bigelow declared that only 450 cet would be needed and demanded the allotment that the ex-Minister's argument was unavailing, the board sustained the action of the landscape rehitect and refused to put the statue in Central Park.

Park.

The sum of \$13,750 was asked for to build a crema-tory to dispose of leaves and garbage on the plan tory to dispose of W. F. Masse.

THEY WILL LET THE LAW TAKE ITS COURSE

IACQUELIN & CO. WILL ACT NO FURTHER AGAINST THEIR EMBEZZLING BOOKKEEPER.

The members of the stock brokerage firm of John H. Jacquelin & Co., at No. 41 Broadway, had little to add yes erday to the statement already of Grenville W. Nichols, a bookkeeper formerly in their employ, who is charged with larceny of the firm's funds. Respecting the story that Nichols had declared that half of the money he had taken had gone to Henry Jacquelin, a nephow of the senior partner, the denial was made that the charges were true. It was asserted that the young man had no connection with Nichol's alleged thefts, and was still in the employ of his uncle as cashier. Mr. Jacquelin said: "Nichols was formerly with Jacquelin & De Coppet, our predecessors, and had been with me altogether about thirteen or fourteen years. His peculations extended over the last six years, and do not amount to more than \$10,500. By taking the money in small amounts and charging up fletitious entries against sundry impersonal accounts he disguised his stealings from notice in the large number of transactions we make."

Nichols was noticed to be drinking heavily, Mr. Jacquelin said, last spring, and was discharged. A small irregularity was discovered accidentally in the books, and investigation then revealed the whole truth. The firm said that they intended to do no more in the matter, but let the law take its course. They knew nothing of Nichol's habits or what led hm into the alleged wrongdoing. charges were true. It was asserted that the young

JOHN C. ENO REARRESTED.

John C. Eno, who was rearrested Thursday night, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields Bliss, while Assistant United States Attorney John O. Mott appeared for the Government. The examination was set for November 17, at 2 o'clock. Bail was fixed at \$30,000. This was given by John H. Bloodgood, of No. 6 West Fortieth-st, and A. B. Darling, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Mott will have the defendant reindicted. vesterday. He was represented by Colonel George

HOSPITAL MANAGERS MEET.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled was held at the hospital, Forty-second-st. and Lexington-ave., on Thursday. William B. Isham presided, and William C. Sturges was secretary. The treasurer's report showed a deficit in the receipts of the hospital of \$19,152 88. It was necessary to draw upon the Endowment Fund for this amount. The new patients treated during the year were \$165; visits of out patients, 15,891.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President. William B. Isham; vice-presidents, Orlando B. Potter, William H. Webb, Adrian Iselln, William N. Kingsland, Samuel Thorne; treasurer, Frederick Sturges; recording secretary, John P. Townsend; corresponding secretary, William C. Sturges; managers, William H. Bradford, John T. Willets, George Bilss, Cornelius Vanderbilt, David Wolfe Bishop, C. C. Clarke, John N. Stearns, John Wolfe Bishop, C. C. Clarke, John N. Stearns, John S. Kennedy, William H. Macy, ir., Walter Jennings, William Church Osborn and H. Walter Webb. tary. The treasurer's report showed a deficit in

WAS PADDLED SEVENTY NINE TIMES.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 10 .- Mr. Litchfield was the only member of the Elmira Reformatory Investigating Committee who was on hand here this morning to take the evidence of some twentyfive prisoners who had been transferred to this prison from the Reformatory. James Carroll, of New-York, who was sentenced to the Reformatory in April, 1896, for grand larceny, and transferred here a year later, testified that he was paddled while in the Reformatory seventy-nine different times, gening and turning his head while at work. Farreli further testified that Mr. Brockway had struck him across the eyes with the strap of the paddle. He was about seventeen years old when transferred. erally for failure to perform his tasks, and talk-

He was about seventeen years old when transferred.
William Facey was sentenced to the Reformatory in November, 1891, at the age of twenty years, for burglary in the third degree, in New-York City, He was transferred here at the beginning of the year. He was paddled by Mr. Brockway the whole of one afternoon the week before he was transferred. He fell to the floor unconscious while Mr. Brockway was paddling him. Handcuffs were placed on his wrists and a rope attached and he was hoisted from the floor to a standing position. His nose was bleeding, and his back was a mass of bruises. Witness said there was an underground cell under the domestic building at the Reformatory. He was the first witness to make such a statement

CHARGES AGMINST CUSTOMS INSPECTORS.

Colonel Storey, chief of the Surveyor's staff of inspectors connected with the Custom House, is investigating charges which have been made against two of the inspectors. It is alleged that when Miss Annie B. Monekton, an English woman, ar-rived in this country last Saturday on the Lucania Miss Annie B. Monckton, an English woman, arrived in this country last Saturday on the Lucania she was met at the pier and her trunks opened by Inspector Timothy Donohue, who told her that she would have to pay duty on the contents of the trunks. Denohue, it is charged, called another

charged by a cab-driver. David Jones, with refusing to bay his fare. Carnegie started out on Thursday to see the Tenderloin Precinct. The cab-driver said that he became intoxicated, and tried to run away. The man who calls himself Carnegie retorted that the cab-driver and another man robbed him. All three were arrested, and in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday they were discharged.

inspector, whom he represented to be an appraiser.
Miss Monckton told the men that she had \$100 in
American money. They told her that it was not
enough, but that they would pass the trunks
through for that sum if she would say nothing
about it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SIDE: OF THE CONthrough for that sum if she would say nothing about it.

Miss Monckten told a friend in this city about the affair. He visited the Barge Office, where he learned that Donohue had reported that Miss Monckton's trunks contained nothing dutiable. He then protested, and declared he would report the case to the British Consul.

At the Custom House yesterday it was admitted that the charges had been made, and that Colonet Storey was investigating them.

HER HOLD A FURNACE.

THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA'S RACE WITH

SURVIVORS OF THE BURNED STEAMSHIP REACH PORT-EXPLOSIONS FOLLOWED BY

The officers and crew of the burned steamship City of Alexandria, of the Ward Line, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana on the steamship Seneca, of the same line. From them the first full account of the loss of their vessel was obtained. The City of Alexandria left Matanzas at 2:20 o'clock on the afternoon of November 1, bound for Havana, where she was to complete loading for New-York. The cargo taken on at Matanzas consisted of 400 puncheons of rum, and to these the explosion and the fierceness of the flames were probably due.

Two hours after leaving port the fire broke out. When it began every one on board except Chief Officer Buck and a few of the crew were at their neals. The captain, officers and passengers were dining in the saloon, while the crew and the negro stevedores were at supper near the fore hatch. Suddenly the explosion came. The hatches and skylights, fore and aft, rose into the air, flinging the men near them in every direction. From the openings thus made the flames spurted up as from a volcano. Six of the stevedores who were sitting on the fore hatch were tossed into the air, only to fall back into the blazing hold. Five of them were rescued, but the sixth, Mateo by name, was caught between some bales of burning stuff and slowly roasted to death. The unhappy man's screams could be heard above the roaring of the flames. "Shoot me, captain, shoot me!" he begged, but Captain Hofmann could not heed his request. A line was thrown to him, but before he could be drawn out another explosion occurred, and he was

BEACHED THE SHIP TO SAVE LIFE. The first explosion had been followed by many others, and all the ship was soon in flames. engines were stopped to lessen the draught, and all the hose on board poured water into the hold, but without appreciable effect. Fighting the fire was of no avail. As a last chance an attempt was made to reach land. Havana was fifteen mile

of no avail. As a last chance an attempt was made to reach land. Havana was fifteen miles away, three-quarters of an hour distant, too far, much too far, for any hope to be entertained of reaching it in time. Much nearer at hand was Juruez Shoal, and on it Captain Hofmann resolved to beach his ship. But to reach it it was necessary to start the motionless engines, and before they could be started some one must take his life in his hands and force his way through the flames to the engine-room. At the risk of his life Assistant-Engineer Peter Murray rushed down and started them, returning to deck with his hands terribiy burned, but otherwise uninjured.

To hasten the speed of the ship canvas was spread, but the flames caught it and swept it away like paper, the long tongues of fire streaming like pennants far above the mastheads.

For half an hour the Alexandria's mad race with death centinued, and then, with a jarring crash, she struck on the shoal. A furlous gaie was blowshe struck on the shoal. A furlous gaie was blowshe struck on the shoal. A furlous gaie was blowshe struck on the shoal. A furlous gaie was blowshe struck on the shoal and then, with a jarring crash, she struck on the shoal. A furlous gaie was blowshe struck on the shoal and then with a farring crash, she struck on the shoal. A furlous gaie was blowshe struck on the shoal and he of the chances of reaching land in the boats seemed slight indeed, the flames preventing the crew from reaching the sixth boat. The purser, Palph W. Bowen, has charge of one lifeboal and had with him the stewardess. Mirs. Elizabeth Carter, one pausenger, and several of the crew. The low tackle of the boat sewerd on the sea. Instantly the other boats rowed to the rescue, but four of the inmates were swept away and drowned. The stewardess claims to the overturned boat and floated on it to the shore.

On the liferaft were Captain Hofmann and six quickly to the shore, a mile distant. There, also, most of the beats proceeded. The second mate's boat went direct to Havana, thirteen miles distant, and there gave the first news of the disaster.

The tug Susie, sent out to the rescue, picked up the last of the beats, with twenty-four men on board, the next morning. Those lost were R. W. Bowen, purser; William Foster, olier, George Smith and Louis Block, waiters; Thomas Linden, quartermaster and six negro stevelores from Havana whose names are not known.

Neither Captain Hofmann nor any of the officers can account for the explosion. The greatest praise is given by all to Captain Hofmann for his coolness and courage under some trying circumstages of the lives o

can account for the explosion. The greatest praise is given by all to Captain Hofmann for his coolness and courage under such trying circumstances. The saving of the lives of so many of those on board is regarded as excellent work. All the crew are loud in praise of the hospitality shown them in Havana. The hotels Pasaic and Inglaterra threw open their doors to them, while supplies of clothing were freely furnished by residents.

The men were paid off yesterday. The officials of the company will see that they lose nothing by the catastrophe.

THE METROPOLITAN MEETINGS.

The first of the morning services at the Academy f Music is announced for to-morrow at 11 a. m., and will no doubt prove as popular as the Sunday afternoon and evening gatherings have been at the

The Rev. C. H. Yatman, the leader of these meetings, gives an address on the "Life of Christ and the World He Came to Save." The illustrated part of the hour, a special feature of these services, will be in the hands of the Rev. Philip Philips in. The afternoon service, at 4 o'clock, will be nd-dressed by Colonel Evars, late of the Salvation Army, and now engaged in the work of the Metropoiltan meetings.

WIDENING OF THE RIVER WESER.

The Cermans began some years ago to deepen the River Weser from Bremen to Bremerhaven, at the mouth of the Weser, some thirty miles, by the construction of lateral jetties. The result of this construction of lateral jetties. The result of this enormous work has been marked in the increased depth of water, there being now at least twenty feet of water in the channel of the river. The North German Lloyd Steamship Roland was the first steamer of the new Roland freight line between New-York and Bremen to reach the city of Bremen with her cargo.

It is the plan of the North German Lloyd Company to so construct the steamers of this Roland freight line that they can leave and arrive at the city of Bremen. Two of the new twinsers we steamers for this line are now being built for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

A " SECOND OF DECEMBER" IN TARITI

At the moment when the Hawaiian question is revived it may be interesting to note that the island of Tahiti, a neighbor of the Sandwich Islands, is also agitated by political troubles. The French Governor in Tabiti, M. Granier de Cassagnac, has decreed the dissolution of the Council gnac, has decreed the dissolution of the Council General of the colony, because it was divided into two factions of equal strength, and had not succeeded in electing the Bureau, or Executive Committee. This measure has provoked a lively dispute among a portion of the population, and a local paper has called the dissolution decree "A Second of December in Tahiti." This headline had some piquancy and significance, since the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon, in December, 1851, counted among its most ardent advocates the late Granier de Cassagnac, who was then a journalist, and whose name is also that of the present French Governor of Tahiti.

FRENCH COMMENT ON A " SPOILS" INCIDENT.

The brutal manner in which the Democratic Administration dismisses Republican officials is the cause of astonishment to European Liberals. The Journal des Debats," of Paris, commenting recently on the dismissal of Henry A. Thomas, mail superintendent at Lioston, said;
"He was an excellent official. In 1892 he had, with

the greatest ardor, supported the Harrison candidature during the Presidential campaign. This was for Mr. Cleveland a sufficient motive to get rid of him, though it would seem that Mr. Cleveland, who always boasted of applying the strict rules of the Civil Service, might have maintained a functionary unanimously declared to be very competent, even if that functionary was an adversary. Anyhow, if Mr. Cleveland was bound to dismiss Mr. Thomas, it seems as if three days' notice of the dismissal were insufficient, and that the proprietor of the smallest mercantile firm would have shown more regard toward the humblest of his employes, Are not Governments held to have some milder ways of dealing? The American Republic has certainly its greatness, but such political manners throw upon it a disgraceful shadow. dature during the Presidential campaign. This was

BE SAYS HE IS A SON OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Thomas M. Carnegie, who says he is a son of Andrew Carnegie, was arrested on Thursday night, charged by a cab-driver, David Jones, with re-

TROVERSY.

CHARGES AND COUNTERCHARGES REVIEWED

BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNI-

VERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Football, the most popular of American outdoor sports, is just now receiving a large measure of public attention, and speculation as to the probable result of the disintegration of the Intercollegiate Football Association is being made the subject of innumerable newspaper articles. The writers of these articles content themselves,

as respects most of the leading colleges and universities, with discussing questions of policy, but as respects the University of Pennsylvania they give themselves over to unsparing denunciation and abuse, on the ground that her team is largely composed of "professional athletes," and of men who are not bona fide students To this indictment there has been added lately another, to wit, that the Pennsylvania men are above all the Gailleans in the matter of ough and brutal play. It is, of course, quite possible that the public has already been convinced of the truth of these charges, in consequence of the positive and even violent terms in which they have been preferred. If so, then, of course, to adduce any consideration in rebuttal is to waste time. But if among the public who read these charges be heard before he is condemned, these at least will be willing to listen to the Pennsylvania side of the case before giving full credit to all the Perhaps, also, Pennsylvania, charges as made. after answering the accusations made against her, may be pardoned for calling attention to what seem to the writer to be some very weak points in the position of our friends of Yale and Princeton. I do not mean merely to contend that Yale and they themselves are tainted with professionalism and lack of bona fides in respect of the members of their teams. That they are so tainted there is, as all know, good reason to believe, but they have nevertheless an undoubted right to accuse Pennsylvania, provided the accusations are What I do contend, however, is (1) that the accusations of professionalism and lack of bona fides preferred against the Pennsylvania team are unfounded: (2) that there is reasonable ground for believing that Yale and Princeton are both flagrant offenders in this respect, and (3) that Yale, as a result of entrusting her football policy to repesentatives unworthy of her confidence, has fos-ered a "professionalism" in the council chamber which is even more inimical to the interests true sport than is professionalism on the field. These points may now be examined in order.

AS TO PROFESSIONALISM. (1) The charges of professionalism and lack of bona fides directly affect not only the individual players at whom they are levelled, but also those graduates who at the University of Pennsylvania constitute the majority of the Board which controls athletic affairs. It is well to have it under-stood that by a published statement these gentlemen have made themselves personally responsible for the truth of the allegation that all the members of and candidates for the football team are bona fide students in good standing, and that none of them has received, and none of them is receiving, any pecuniary inducement, direct or inirect, to enter the University, to remain there, er to play football.

The gentlemen who make this statement are Mr. John C. Sinas, secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Messrs, Thompson, Madeira, McCready, Hunter, Smith and Nellson-business Metready, Hunter, Smith and Nelson-business men well known in Philadelphia; Messrs, Geyelin, Bell and the writer-members of the Philadelphia Bar, the last being also a professor in the Law School of the University. The members of the board all take an active part in the work of apervision and direction. They mingle daily with the players and know them personally. They control the expenditure of money, and they investigate the matter of accounts. The public may rest asable methods to promote temporary athletic suc-cess. If the board were to evince the least dis-

Railroad Company, who is naturally greatly incensed at the absurd insinuations as to his son's status. As to Osgood, I desire to say that in aldition to the general information in regard to him which I have as a member of the board, I have the pleasure of knowing him personally, as 1 served with him during the winter of '92-'93 on committee of students and graduates which had charge of the plans for a "Students' House"—a house to represent the social and moral life of the university, with accommodations for the college M. C. A. and other student organizations. He is a tudent in good and regular standing and a repre-entative university man. His recently published affidavit denying the charges against him was a superfluous thing to all those who, like myself, know what manner of man be is.

In passing to the next point I may observe that

dividuals over their own signatures against individual players. These, if preferred, will be answered categorically and in detail. Rumors and vague charges are as hard to answer as they are easy to circulate. New-England seems not to have forgotten the skill which she acquired when accusations in respect of witches.

CHARGES AGAINST VALE AND PRINCETON. (2) The statement that there is reasonable ground, in the absence of evidence to the connot free from the taint of professionalism and lack of bona fides is readily substantiated. As to Yale, there is a witness who has seen a written contract, by which a skiiful baseball player agreed with an accredited representative of Yale to play for Yale during the present year at a regular salary of several hundred dollars. Under this contract the player subsequently matriculated at Yale. A former Yale football player contracted to ceach the team of another college for a compensa-tion. It being thought that his services would needed on this year's team, he was requested by Yale representatives to return to New-Haven, and because the indebtedness of his employer to him had not been paid, it was openly asserted that the man was not a professional.

As to Princeton, the board of which the writer is a member has placed at its disposal the written receipt for salary for athletic services, purporting to be signed by a prominent candidate for this year's team. As to one of the prominent "rush-ers" on that team, the board is in possession of vidence which would unquestionably lead a jury to find that the player in question is receiving pe cuniary compensation for playing football. A credible witness has stated to members of this Leard

Two Stepping Stones

often deem trivial-a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect.'

Scott's Emulsion

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggist

that he is ready to testify that he himself saw money paid for athletic services to another prominent candidate for Princeton's team. As to lack of bona fides, it is capable of demonstration that after the close of the football season of 182 there was an exodus from Princeton of certain notable players, who did not return thither until this year's season began. In one case a player did not return until just in time to take part in the Princeton-Pennsylvania game, and he was publicly reported as having, with delishtful naivete, assigned as his reason for not going to college before that his father until the last moment persisted in forbidding him to play football. It is openity acted by members of the family of one of the mainstays of Princeton's rush line that the player in question will leave college after the football season this year, as he did in 1822.

Now all this is ex partie evidence, and conclusions drawn from it are not necessarily true. At best the subject of it is a disagreeable matter to write about. If, however, our friends at Yale and Princeton insist on filling the public prints with unfounded charges against Pennsylvania she will be pardoned if in self-defence she retorts with accusations which are concelved to be well founded and temperate.

ETHICS AND METHODS OF FOOTBALL LEGISLA-TION.

(3) The writer has the honor of knowing so many Yale graduates-prominent athletes in their Caywhose names stand for honor and integrity that whose names stand for non-the cannot but believe that they and other representative Yale men must deplore the methods adopted in the council chamber during the last tweive months by those who are at present in control of the athletic policy of the great university at New-Haven. A brief review of those methods, as the writer sees them, may not be out of place. I shall be compelled in making my statement to impute motives to those who procured the passage of the legislative enactments in question which are not in harmony with the ostensible design of that legislation. I am aware that such imputation is often mistaken, and that an injustice may thereby be done to those whose acts are not an index to their state of mind. The public, however, will in this case decide whether or not the following review of the situation is fair-minded and reasonable. The first thing to be remembered is that under existing conditions Harvard has only two bard games to play in a season, to wit, the game with Yale and the game with Pennsylvania. Princeton has likewise only two hard games to play, to wit, one with Pennsylvania and one with Yale. Yale, on the other hand, must meet all three of these institutions, and it seems that her managers were of opinion that in the long run the strain would be found too great for her. As long as the Pennsylvania game was merely a practice game for Yale. Yale was willing enough that it should be played. When, however, it became necessary for Yale to put forth serious exertion in order to win it became necessary in pursuance of her policy to take some decisive action. If she had made a simple statement of the facts of the case and had withdrawn from the association no one conduct even if doubts were entertained as to the wisdom of it. What she did, however, was to attempt to surmount the difficulty by enacting such legislation as would rosult in so crippling the Pennsylvania game once more to the level of a practice game. he cannot but believe that they and other representative Yale men must deplore the methods

restricting the area of department of a practice gams.

There was one other ulterior object which the framers of the undergraduate rule had in view—the then captain of the Yale team referred to the rule in question as a movement which would result in making the Springfleff game with Harvard thereafter an easier game for Yale. It was hoped, in other words, that Harvard could ultimately be induced to adopt the regulations to which it was thought Pennsylvania could be compelled to submit. Princeton, thinking that she would be but little affected by the restrictive rules, readily fell in with the plan, and Weeleyan, too, in pursuance of her general policy to do Yale's bidding, took her stand with her two more powerful associates. The design of the undergraduate rule was explicitly stated to be the purification of athletics. Many reasonable people believed that this would really be its effect. Among them was Professor Richards, of Yale. It is not proposed to discuss here the question whether the undergraduation of your would not be conducive to that result. The writer is of opinion that it would not result in purifying athletics and enforced accordinally would not so gradient to the fact that many of the flagrant offences against bona fides of which Princeton has been guilty in the last ten years were cases to which the undergraduate rule would not apply. The nature of the rule, as being an arbitrary restriction upon the cutput of athletic energy among a large hody of fellow-students living and working together as parts of an erganic whoie, will, moreover, convince every thoughtful observer that it is not in harmony with the tendency of American university development, and cannot long be tolerated by those for whose governance it is framed. The assertion here made, however, is that whatever may have been the wisdom or unwisdom of the legislation, its enactiment, as appears from contemporaneous and subsequent events, was due to a desire to relax the strain under which Yale was playing.

The next chapter in the story tells of an unexpected isadvantage to Yale herself on account of the could not be dispensed with, were, according to all sound principles of interpretation, rendered inselligible by those rules. Those who were in charge of Yale's affairs permitted these men to play by placing upon the rules a construction which would make a court smile, for it was neither ingenious nor ingenious. Then it was Princeton's turn to be aggrieved; but a prominent Princeton alumnus who represented her upon the Graduate Advisory Committee, feeling, as it is supposed, some obligation to Yale for enabling Princeton to profit by the undergraduate rule, omitted to protest the two Yale players, and the students of the college of New-Jersey began to perceive that Yale was to be feared even when she was bearing fifts. When the football season approached it was openly stated at Princeton that if Yale could disregard the rules by absurd interpretation of them, Princeaseball players whose services on the team of 1893 ted at Princeton that if Yale could disregard rules by absurd interpretation of them, Prince-could disregard them too by merely ignoring m. Accordingly, candidates for her team were colled without regard for the restrictive prolons of the rule, and men notoriously including the process of the provisions became mainstays of the m.

under its provisions became mainstays of the team.

Then a half-formed resolve to be independent of Yale, and even to oppose her, found a temporary lodgment in the Princeton mind, and she stood shoulder to shoulder with Pennsylvania, who had asserted the unconstitutionality of the undergraduate rule, and had treated it as all unconstitutional nws should be treated, and united with her invoting to whee the obnexious provisions off the records of the association. Westegan, however, stood him with Yale, and Princeton was rebuked for her presumptuous independence by being compelied to present at a subsequent meeting of the association, held within twenty-four hours of the beginning of the championship series of games, a series of special rules which removed the objectionable features of the undergraduate rule as to Yale and Princeton, but emphasized them as to the University of Pennsylvania. The word "compelled" is used because it is not a mere surmise that leads the writer to assert that Princeton when requested to present the new regulations as a substitute for the undergraduate rule was told by the Yale authorities that if

serted clauses which of necessity made them in-

Yale and Princeton in their indecent haste had inserted clauses which of necessity made them inseperative during the present season, and therefore ineffectual to disqualify those men on Pennsylvania's team who otherwise would have been affected by the rules. The clauses referred to were those which required proceedings upon the basis of which protests were to be made under the rules to be instituted at least two weeks before a given game, and the rules were passed the night before the Wesleyan-Princeton game, a week before the Pennsylvania-Princeton game, and so close to the two-week limit before the Yale-Pennsylvania game that action under them was impracticable. Whether for these reasons or out of regard for outraged public opinion, or from a sportsmanlike sense of propriety. Princeton made no attempt to enforce the rules in her game with Pennsylvania. But Yale was nothing diamted by the seeming difficulties of the situation. On the evening of Saturday, November 4, the young man who is manuser of the Yale football team had an interview in Philadelphia with members of the Pennsylvania board, and there was laid before the writer and others a written agreement signed by the young man in question on behalf of Yale, which, implicitly admitting that the rules could not be enforced according to their terms, requires that Pennsylvania should by signing the document submit herself to the restrictions of the rules in virtue of her signature, and thus disquality by her own act several of her most valuable players who were expected to take part in the Yale game which had been arranged for the ensuing Saturday. The threat made by the young man was that unless Pennsylvania signed the agreement Yale would not agree upon a ground upon which the game of November II should be played, and that therefore there could be no game; and it was suggested that in the event of a refusal to sign a meeting of the association would be held on the following Tuesday night, at which meeting Yale's refusal to play Pennsylvania from the associa

proposition and united with a Pennsylvania representative in securing the grounds for the day needed.

Thus by agreeing to play a game with a team drawn from university departments at large and not merely from a college department, and composed in part of men who have in time past played upon the teams of colleges other than the University of Pennsylvania, Yale stultified herself in respect of her oft-repeated declaration that she could not play under any rules but the undergraduate rules or the substitute for them consistently with her theories of purity in athletics. As the Pennsylvania representatives were about to part from him the young man from Yale requested that, as he had acted without specific authority from the Yale aumnus who had all along moulded Yale's policy in the matter, the new state of affairs should not be made public in the papers of the following morning by the Pennsylvania men, as he desired time to report to head-quarters before the announcement. Within a few minutes after the Pennsylvania men had acquiesced in this request and had terminated the interview the young man from Yale telephoned to a well-known Yale man, who is one of the editors of a Philadelphia paper, and informed him that there was a story for his paper which could be had for the asking. A reporter at once waited upon the young man, and the next day the paper in question contained the "exclusive report" of the events which had so recently occurred, appropriately tinged with the true blue of Yale.

Nothing further need be added to this narrative than to chronicle the fact that the alumnus whom

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Broadway, Union Sq. and 18th St.

HEADQUARTERS Mantels, OPEN FIREPLACES,

the young manager represented had a day or two before written to Philadelphia to obtain a seat for himself at the Princeton game in the Pennsylvania end of the grandstand.

In concluding this long statement, to the making of which the writer has been rejuctantly driven by a feeling that he owes it as a duty to his alma mater to present her side of the case, it may not be improper (with respect to the accusation of rough and brutal playing by Pennsylvaniamen) to observe that, while the Pennsylvaniamen) to observe that, while the Pennsylvaniamen) to observe that, while the Pennsylvaniamen) to appear was undoubtedly a rough one, and that while the disqualification of the two Pennsylvania players was unquestionably justifiable, yet it is a matter of regret that a similar punishment was not meted out to the three Princeton men who were seen by the writer to so far forget themselves as to richly deserve the fullest penalty of the law. No one deplores more deeply than the writer the exhibition of such a spirit in connection with any athletic contest, but he is of opinion that the proper way in which to bring about a better state of affairs is to adopt proper rules and resulations and make a uniform advance all along the line, and not to direct a violent attack upon one only of several equally guilty offenders.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1883.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS-SMOKED FISH-PROVI-

SIONS. Hothouse products are beginning to appear in the markets as the season advances. From the forcing houses about Boston and Providence comes the chief supply of these. Hothouse tomatoes can be had at 40 to 60 cents a pound. Nevertheless, there still remain in great abundance all the open-air products of the truck farms. The best of Long Island Early Rose potatoes sell for \$2.75 a barrel. Green peas are 15 cents a quart, and string beans bring about the same price. Spanish onions are 5 to 8 cents each; spinach costs 30 cents a peck; pumpkins, 50 to 75 cents each; Delaware sweet potatoes, 25 cents a small measure; beets are 5 cents a bunch; celery, 25 to 60 cents a bunch, and oyster plant, 15 cents a bunch. Mushrooms cost \$1 25 a box.

Smoked mackerel costs in Fulton Market 25 cents each; sturgeon is worth 25 cents a pound; bloater each; sturgeon is worth 25 cents a pound, soater, string, 3 cents each; salt mackerel, extra bloater, \$5 a kit; smoked halibut, 25 cents a pound; smoked eels, 10 cents each, and Nova Scotia salmon, 60 cents a pound. Codfish tongues and cod cheeks sell for 25 cents a pound, and shredded cod for 15 cents; green turtle soup costs \$1 a quart, and green turtle 20 cents a pound; snapping turtle can be had for 12½ cents a pound, and oyster crabs \$250 a quart.

Be had for 122 can be seen a pound. Bluefish are plentiful and cheap at 10 cents a pound. Red snappers from Gulf waters are arriving in fine order, and sell at 18 cents a pound; pompano costs 40 cents a pound, and Spanish mackerel, 35 cents. Green smelts cost 25 cents a pound, and large fresh mackerel, 25 cents each; haddock sells for 6 cents a pound and chicken halibut for 25 cents.

cents.

Mutton costs 15 cents a pound, Mutton chope are 25 cents a pound; fancy ribs of corned beef are 15 cents a pound; brisket of beef, corned, 10 cents; spiced beef, 12½ cents, and boneless beef, without spices, 10 cents a pound; English breakfast bacon is worth 16 cents a pound and pigs' feet, 60 cents a dozen. MANY TAMMANY " HEELERS" TO BE OUT OF JOBS. The election is over and Tammany finds that it has no further use for a great many men who have been carried on the city's pay rolls. In the

Street Cleaning Department, Commissioner Andrews has discovered that he has about 500 more men employed than he has money to pay. He will discharge 300 sweepers next week. Unless he can get a transfer of money from some other appropriation, the other 200 will be dismissed before Thanksgiving Day. Commissioner Andrews was visited by Tammany Aldermen yesterday, who urged him to "take

Aldermen yesterday, who urged him to "take on" some of their constituents to enable them to fulfil ante-election piedges. The Commissioner stave each Alderman a polite stare and asked where the money to pay these expectant employes was to come from. "Do you expect me to pay them out of my own pocket" he asked severely. Instead of trying to answer, the importunate Aldermen stole softly away.

"He give us the cold dump," explained one of them. "Begad, how different some men acts before and after the 'lection."

All the city departments have been besieged since the election by Tammany leaders begging for places which they had promised in their districts to heelers, whom they represented as having done good work for "de organsasshur" during the campaign. The district nabobs get only scant courtesy from heads of departments these days.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION OFFICER

Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution have elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. A. Steers; vice-regent, Mrs. DeVolney Everett; recording secretary, Mrs. W. W. Reed; corresponding secretary. Mrs. J. W. French; treasurer, Mrs. W. G. Slade; registrar, Mrs. Charles O'Rourke; historian, Mrs. C. C. Niebuhr; chaplain, Dr. C. D'W. Bridgman

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

The New-York Library Club held its first meeting for the season on Thursday, in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city. After the transaction of some routine business, William C. Prime was introduced. He gave an interesting address on "Early Book Illustration by Woodcuts." Dr. Prime has been a student of this branch of the book arts for many years, and has a fine collection of books on the subject, some of which he used to illustrate his theme. Albert Dueror Mr. Prime regarded as the real inventor of woodcuts, Outlines of pictures were cut, which were filled in by the painter, but none bears the name of an artist. These pictures were not woodcuts. Books were profusely illustrated in these early days.

early days.

By the courtesy of the council and librarian of the Groller Club the librarians visited, at the close of their meeting, the Groller Club rooms and inspected the exhibition of fine bindings.

GRAFTING AN ANIMAL'S BONE ON A MAN'S LEG. Much interest is aroused in hospital wards by the novel use of an animal's leg in the case of an axed patient in St. Luke's Hospital. John Hartell, sixty years old, is the patient. He suffered from a broken leg, the bones of which refused to knit under ordinary treatment and appliances. So the physicians decided a month ago that the only way

physicians decided a month ago that the only way out of the difficulty was to use a sound bone from the leg of some animal.

The surgeons at the hospital are reticent, but it is known that the bones of the patient, owing to his advanced age, refused to knit. The bone-grafting expedient was then resorted to. At the hospital yesterday it was said that the patient was doing well, but that it would not be well to call the experiment a success until several weeks had elapsed. Up to the present time, however, all has gone well.

GENERAL DODDS IN DAHOMEY.

News from the second French expedition now advancing in Dahomey has been received up to October 27 in a telegraphic dispatch sent by General Dodds to the French Government. The expedition was to start one month ago, but it was delayed by an unexpected rise in the rivers, which everflowed the country. It is known that after the French had captured Abomey, the Dahoman capi-tal, and left there a permanent military post, they were constantly harassed by Behanzin, the defeated king, who had retreated with a few thousand soldiers into the northern region adjoining Abomey. General Doods reports that he has arrived at Zaganado, a former entrenched camp of Behanian, and that the arrival of his column has caused the submission of the Dahomans living between the rivers Zou and Ouene. The ex-King seems to be more and more abandoned by the "fetichcura," or priests of the district actually occupied by the French troops, General Dodds reports that he is about to march in the direction of Behanzin's camp, supported by two other columns on his right and his left. He says that his rear is quite assured, for tranquility prevails in the whole country between him and the sea, and he adds that the sanitary condition of the troops is satisfactory in the marching columns, as well as in the sterious posts left behind. king, who had retreated with a few thousand sol-

After
About twenty-five years ago I was afflicted with a disease which the doctors pronounced \$CROFFUA I was treated by several physicians and specialists without being benefited; and I tried many blood raking six bottles I am now well my skin is perfectly clear, and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars.

MRS. Y. T. BUCK,
Delaney, Ark.

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